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UNITED STATES CATHOLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS & THEIR FINANCES 1987

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NATIONAL CATHOLIC
EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

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PREFACE

Every year since the 1969-1970 school year, the National Catholic Educational Association (NCEA) has published statistical reports on Catholic elementary and secondary schools in the United States. Extensive data on these schools and other private schools did not exist prior to that time. This data was needed to understand this significant educational sector, to discuss potential forms of federal and state aid, to inform other educational policy issues, and to encourage improved local management. With the assistance of the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the United States Office of Education, a data base on Catholic schools was established and remains available in the annual publications of the NCEA.

In 1975, the NCEA and the Curriculum Information Center, Inc., began publishing an additional volume. It combined an annual analysis of data on schools, enrollment, and staffing with several charts and, finally, a directory of Catholic schools. This publication is now produced in cooperation with Fisher Publishing Company of Englewood, Colorado, and Market Data Retrieval of Westport, Connecticut.

This year's publication on elementary school finances is a companion piece to another Data Bank publication entitled United States Catholic Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1986-1987. It overviews and analyzes the core school, enrollment, and staffing data of the NCEA historical file on both the elementary and secondary levels. As in the past, where similar information is available, comparisons are made in both publications with other private schools as well as the public sector.

Information for this report is gathered from 171 diocesan offices. Sometimes assistance is provided by state Catholic conferences. To these administrators and their staffs, a well deserved word of appreciation is offered. Gratitude must also be expressed to the staff at Fisher Publishing Company and Market Data Retrieval for their assistance.

Finally, a special word of thanks to Frank Bredeweg, C.S.B., for his analysis of the data. This is a task he has performed for many years. His patience and precision is appreciated.

Interested parties who want to further analyze Catholic elementary and secondary data should write to the NCEA publication office for information on the availability of other publications.

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HIGHLIGHTS

... Catholic elementary schools have been part of American education since the Colonial days, and numbered about 3,800 schools in 1900,

... private education represents a higher percentage of elementary enrollment in the 1980's than it did in the 1970's ...about 12% in 1895-86,

... Catholic elementary school enrollments today constitute a far smaller share of private education than they did in the 1960's, and may be fast approaching a 50-50 partnership with non-Catholic private education,

... the most recent extensive study by the National Center for Education Statistics was for the years 1976-77 through 1978-79, when private schools were shown as a significant component of American education,

... the Catholic school financial situation continues to tighten, but is generally being well analyzed and managed,

... Catholic elementary schools spent about $2.2 billion for operating expenses in 1985-86,

... the national per pupil cost on Catholic elementary schools increased from $947 in 1984-85 to $1,072 in 1985-86, a 13% increase,

... parish subsidies and tuition income are now equal partners in providing the revenue necessary to meet the $2.2 expenditure level,

... nationally, the per pupil revenue "package" is 43% from the parish, 43% from tuition, 8% from fundraising, and 6% from other sources,

... more than half of the Catholic elementary schools in 1986-87 charged more than $600 tuition...about 17% charged $1,000 and over,

... the number of elementary school-age children is increasing again,

... the percentage of single-parish elementary schools has declined, but was still 87% of the total in 1985-86,

... the percentage of urban schools has decreased slightly, the share of suburban schools has increased, and the percentage of rural schools has declined,

... grade by grade enrollments in Catholic elementary schools indicate a well distributed pattern, and reflect the recent increase in the number of school-age children in the early grades,

... despite the fact that Catholic school enrollments have declined greatly since 1970-71, the number of ethnic minority students has increased by 130,000 since that time,

... demographic studies indicate that many young people will be "at risk" educationally from an early point in their formal schooling,

UNITED STATES CATHOLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS AND THEIR FINANCES 1987

Frank H. Bredeweg, C.S.B.

In an era that is rediscovering the values related to an understanding of roots and traditions, it is meaningful to say that Catholic Schools have been educating the youth of Europe, the United States, and the entire Western World, for many centuries. In colonial America, the Catholic school was an integral feature of each French and Spanish settlement. Anti-Catholic sentiment in the early thirteen colonies limited these schools to occasional ventures but, with the adoption of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and the arrival of many Catholic immigrants at the start of the 19th century, parochial schools were again established.

By 1860, about 200 Catholic schools were in operation. By 1870 there were more than 1,300. There were about 3,800 elementary and 1,200 secondary schools by 1900, and the parish school had become part of the fabric of parish and family life. By 1968, 57% of the parishes operated 10,800 Catholic elementary schools. The decade from 1963 to 1973 was the setting for significant changes in Catholic education, as the number of schools and the enrollment declined sharply. Since the mid-seventies, there have been gradual declines, but these seem to reflect cultural and demographic influences rather than anything within the Catholic community.

CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGE

Both public and private sector educators are constantly faced with conserving what has been proven to be fundamental and sound, but continuing to deal with the reality of change and the necessity of adjusting for differences. The task of integrating religious, social, cultural, and educational values today may be at its most challenging stage for both public and private education.

Hopefully, each will draw upon the wisdom of the past, and will benefit from one another. However, those who study the relationships between public and private education should keep in mind that neither public nor private schools constitute homogeneous groups. Schools and school systems differ greatly within each sector. Problems will resolve themselves differently in each sector, and developments in one community may not parallel developments in another. In the face of such a challenge, Catholic education remains, as it always was, a willing and helpful partner on the American educational scene.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOL TRENDS

Public school enrollments were projected to end their decline during 1985 and 1986 as shown in Table 1. This leveling off should facilitate planning, something public school administrators have found very difficult to do as enrollments have declined during the past fifteen years.

The declining elementary school enrollments were the result of the population trends of the 1970's, and the fact that there have been fewer school-age children. Total public and private elementary school enrollment is projected to increase to the 1975 level (34 million) by 1992.

PRIVATE SCHOOL TRENDS

According to projections by the National Center for Education Statistics, the private school share of the nation's elementary school enrollment would increase to 12.1% by 1986, and then remain at approximately 12% for the foreseeable future. This growth from 11% to 12% of national enrollment despite the denial of government support for private education, seems to reflect a clear statement by many parents that private schools are a significant option in American education.

As Table 2 indicates, the percentage of Catholic school enrollment declined from 88.7% in 1965-66 to 65.6% in 1978-79. This is the most recent universal data. Catholic school enrollments have declined since the late 1960's but other private schools have increased.

Private Education by Religious Affiliation

In 1965-66, Catholic school enrollments constituted about 88% of the private elementary and secondary sector. According to a 1980-81 sample study, this figure had fallen to 63%. While Catholic schools were undergoing re-evaluation, other private schools were opening and enrollments were increasing. The following summary provides a perspective regarding private school enrollments:

	Private School Enrollments		
	1965-66	1978-79	Increase
Roman Catholic	5,481,300	3,269,800	(40%)
Lutheran	188,500	217,400	15%
7th Day Adventist	62,600	148,200	183%
Baptist	25,200	204,100	710%
Jewish	52,600	101,800	94%
Episcopal	48,600	76,500	57%
Methodist	5,600	11,200	100%
Presbyterian	4,800	12,800	167%
Friends	10,600	14,600	38%
Other Church-Related	83,700	281,200	241%
Total Church-Related	5,963,500	4,337,600	-
Not Church-Related	341,300	746,700	119%
Total Private Sector	6,304,800	5,084,300	-

Source: Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1965-66, NCES; The Condition of Education, NCES, 1981 Edition.

Table No. 1
Elementary Enrollment-Public and Private
1970 to 1992

		Grades K-8 (Thousands)			
	Total	Public	%	Private	%
Reported					
Fall, 1970.....	36,629,000	32,577	88.9	4,052	11.1
1975.....	34,187,000	30,487	89.2	3,700	10.8
1980.....	31,297,000	27,674	88.4	3,623	11.6
Projected					
Fall, 1985.....	30,236,000	26,636	88.1	3,600	11.9
1986.....	30,587,000	26,887	87.9	3,700	12.1
1987.....	30,993,000	27,293	88.1	3,700	11.9
1988.....	31,583,000	27,783	88.0	3,800	12.0
1989.....	32,209,000	28,309	87.9	3,900	12.1
1990.....	32,925,000	28,925	87.9	4,000	12.1
1991.....	33,457,000	29,457	88.0	4,000	12.0
1992.....	34,125,000	30,025	88.0	4,100	12.0

Source: Projections of Education Statistics to 1992-93
National Center for Education Statistics, p. 44

Table No. 2
Private Elementary School Enrollments-by Affiliation
1965-66 and 1978-79

	1965-66		1978-79	
	Pupils	%	Pupils	%
Catholic Schools	4,370,300	88.7	2,365,000	65.6
Other Church-Related	376,800	7.6	782,300	21.7
Not Church-Related	181,600	3.7	458,700	12.7
Private Elementary	4,928,700	100.0	3,606,000	100.0

Source: Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1965-66, National Center for Education Statistics, p. 7. Private Schools in American Education, National Center for Education Statistics, p.52.

Table No. 3
Catholic Elementary School Trends
1976-77 to 1985-86

			Average	Teachers	
	Schools	Pupils	Size	Lay	Religious
1976-77.....	8,265	2,483,000	300	66,146	33,870
1977-78.....	8,223	2,421,000	294	68,231	31,508
1978-79.....	8,159	2,365,000	290	69,584	28,955
1979-80.....	8,100	2,293,000	283	70,356	27,368
1980-81.....	8,043	2,269,000	282	71,841	24,898
1981-82.....	7,996	2,266,000	283	72,981	23,866
1982-83.....	7,950	2,225,000	280	75,225	22,112
1983-84.....	7,937	2,180,000	275	77,684	20,907
1984-85.....	7,891	2,120,000	269	79,779	20,031
1985-86.....	7,811	2,061,000	264	78,458	18,283

Government Statistics on Private Schools

Government efforts regarding data on private schools are sporadic. The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), with the cooperation of the National Catholic Educational Association (NCEA) and the Council for American Private Education (CAPE), conducted the last extensive survey of private schools in the years 1976-77 through 1978-79. One of the earlier reports on that project made the following statements:

> America's system of private schools represents an important component of the nation's elementary and secondary education system. Private schools
> - control about 18% of the schools,
> - enroll about 10% of the students,
> - employ about 11% of the teachers,
> - account for about 10% of the high school graduates,
> - have generally lower pupil/teacher ratios than public schools
> - tend to be smaller in enrollment size than public schools.

Private schools are a powerful resource on the American educational scene.

National Pupil/Teacher Ratios

The following information published by the National Center for Education Statistics from the 1976-77 to 1978-79 study indicates that private schools have a lower national pupil/teacher ratio than public schools. Both ratios are declining:

	Pupils Per Teacher	
School Year	Public	Private
1976-77.....	20.3	18.8
1977-78.....	19.9	18.5
1978-79.....	19.4	18.5

Source: Selected Public and Private Elementary and Secondary Education Statistics, 1976-77 thru 1978-79

Public school ratios do not distinguish elementary from secondary, so comparisons are not possible.

Catholic Elementary School Ratios

Statements used to be made that Catholic elementary schools had large classes. The above NCES study also produced the best data regarding pupil/teacher ratios in Catholic elementary schools. The approximate class sizes by ranges and regions in 1976-77 were:

	Under 21:1	21-28	29-36	Over 36:1	All Schools
New England	13.3%	58.4%	26.8%	1.5%	100.0%
Mideast	20.0	45.2	29.3	5.5	100.0
Great Lakes	19.5	56.3	22.9	1.3	100.0
Plains	44.5	50.6	4.8	.1	100.0
Southeast	22.5	52.9	23.6	1.0	100.0
West/Far West	18.1	38.0	33.9	10.0	100.0
United States	22.1	49.4	24.8	3.7	100.0

About half (49.4%) of all Catholic elementary schools were in the 21-28 pupils per teacher range in 1976-77. On the basis of this data, classes are clearly manageable.

Reliability of Financial Data

As in the case with most national statistics, the financial figures used in this report are not "facts," but estimates and guidelines. Limited financial information is collected annually from schools and diocesan offices because NCEA is often asked for national trends and estimates.

All of the estimates are of operating revenues and expenses only. Nothing is said of capital improvements or debt retirement. It is important to note that Catholic elementary schools do not generally record the value of the contributed services of religious community members or diocesan clergy, so total operating revenue and expenses are understated by the value of these donated services.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS TRENDS

Compared to the dramatic declines of the early 1970's, Catholic elementary school enrollment has stabilized. The number of schools and pupils has continued to decrease, but this has been in proportion to national trends regarding fewer school-age children.

As Table 3 on page 4 shows, lay teachers continue to replace religious community members and diocesan clergy. On the elementary school level, about 81% of the faculty were lay teachers in 1985-86. Parents and parishes seem to recognize that lay teachers have upheld the quality and values of Catholic elementary education established long ago by religious communities of women.

In regard to the financing of Catholic elementary education, school operation expenses have increased dramatically during the past decade, mostly because of efforts to raise salaries. Additional revenue is badly needed. The total financial value of the services contributed by religious community members and clergy has declined since 1977-78, and this revenue must now be raised from other sources. These and other forces have exerted additional financial pressure in recent years. The private school financial situation continues to tighten, and should not be underestimated.

Improved Financial Management

Catholic elementary schools were traditionally supported by large subsidies from the parish, low tuition charges, and the contributed services of the Sisters. In the past two decades, several factors have produced a more complex financial picture, e.g. the declining number of women religious in the schools, the recognized need for higher salaries, inflation, the movement of people to the suburbs where new construction was costly, and a changed theological atmosphere in which it is acceptable to attend a public school.

Catholic schools and dioceses have responded to this challenge by greatly improving their fiscal management. They have improved the quality of their financial information, and have used this information to analyze and manage their situation. Most parishes now structure the school to resolve its own financial problems, once the school subsidy is agreed upon, creating new responsibilities for administrators and board members. Some parishioners are trained professionals who, together with the diocesan school office, assist with the accounting, budgeting, and management functions. It is still difficult to raise the needed revenue, but Catholic elementary schools are in control of their finances through better management.

Estimate of National Operating Revenue

Of the 169 dioceses in 1985-86, 128 (76%) supplied useable data about the sources of revenue which met the two (2) billion operating expense level. The revenue information reported is not reliable on a state-by-state basis, but estimates are reasonable on a regional basis.

As shown in Tables 4 and 5, the major shares came from tuition ($954.4 million or 43.2%) and from subsidies by the parish to the school ($948.7 million or 42.9%). Fundraising activities provided $179.4 million (8.1%). Diocesan subsidies accounted for $23.8 million nationally. The "Other" revenue category includes all auxiliary activities and services, some of which are offset by expenses.

Regionally, the South and the West have the lowest parish subsidy percentages, receiving most of their revenue form tuition and fees. The Mideast reflects the national average. New England's parish subsidy is well below the national average, but it receives the highest percentage from fundraising activities (14.2%). Nationally, there is a transfer from parish subsidy to tuition and fees, mostly in the Mideast and the Great Lakes regions.

Comparison of Per Pupil Revenues

Table 6 compares revenue data on a per pupil basis. Parish subsidies and tuition are now equal revenue factors. In 1969-70, parish subsidy supplied about 63% of the revenue and tuition 27%. By 1973-74, parish subsidy had fallen to 53% and tuition had increased to 38%. By 1978-79, parish subsidy was 50% and tuition 40%.

Catholic elementary school revenues had been moving along a pattern established about 1973-74. Per pupil costs had risen form $350 in 1973-74 to $947 in 1984-85, but the percentages changed relatively little over that eleven-year period. The share carried by tuition increased to 43.2% in 1985-86, however, so parish subsidy and tuition are now equal partners in the support of Catholic elementary schools.

Each particular Catholic elementary school has been gradually identifying its own revenue combination. As a result, its financial picture has become more stable and predictable. Once a school finds the right "package" the year-to-year adjustments are less difficult to implement. Nationally, this revenue combination is about 43% from the parish, 43% from tuition, and 14% from wherever it can be raised.

Tuition Charges

Tuition policies and charges are usually of special interest in any discussion of Catholic elementary school finances. On the basis of about 80% schools reporting, Table 7 reports the tuition ranges in recent years.

Tuition policies in Catholic elementary schools have been forced to change greatly since the early 1970's. In 1970-71, 72% of the schools charged less than $100. By 1976-77, only half charged less than $200. By 1983-84, about 59% charged over $400. In the current 1986-87 school year, over 52% charge more than $600. About 17% charged $1,000 and over, and this represented a significant increase from the 8.9% of 1985-86.

Table No. 4
Elementary School Revenue - Millions of Dollars
1985-86

	Tuition + Fees	Parish Subsidy	Diocesan Subsidy	Fund Raising	Other	Total
New England	$ 63.2	$ 34.6	$ 1.1	$ 17.7	$ 8.2	$ 124.8
Mideast	246.0	296.6	8.8	56.9	24.0	632.3
Great Lakes	193.8	344.0	1.8	35.9	22.7	598.2
Plains	47.8	141.7	3.6	13.5	7.7	214.3
Southeast	181.1	57.3	2.3	20.3	17.2	278.2
West/Far West	222.5	74.5	6.2	35.1	23.5	361.8
United States	$ 954.4	$ 948.7	$23.8	$179.4	$103.3	$2,209.6

Table No. 5
Elementary School Revenues - by Percentages
1985-86

	Tuition + Fee	Parish Subsidy	Diocesan Subsidy	Fund Raising	Other	Total
New England	50.6	27.7	0.9	14.2	6.6	100.0%
Mideast	38.9	46.9	1.4	9.0	3.8	100.0
Great Lakes	32.4	57.5	0.3	6.0	3.8	100.0
Plains	22.3	66.1	1.7	6.3	3.6	100.0
Southeast	65.1	20.6	0.8	7.3	6.2	100.0
West/Far West	61.5	20.6	1.7	9.7	6.5	100.0
United States	43.2	42.9	1.1	8.1	4.7	100.0

Table No 6
Per Pupil Revenue - Elementary Schools
1973-74 to 1985-86

	1973-74		1984-85		1985-86	
Source	Amt.	%	Amt.	%	Amt.	%
Tuition & Fees.....	$135	38.6	$384	40.5	$ 463	43.2
Parish Subsidy.....	185	52.9	435	46.0	460	42.9
Diocesan Subsidy.....	4	1.1	16	1.7	12	1.1
Fund Raising & Other..	26	7.4	112	11.8	137	12.8
Per Pupil Revenue	$350	100.0	$947	100.0	$1,072	100.0

Table No. 7
Tuition and Basic Fees - Elementary Schools

	1981-82		1985-86		1986-87	
Tuition Range	Schools	%	Schools	%	Schools	%
Under $100.....	1,000	12.5	719	9.2	578	7.5
100-199.....	816	10.2	375	4.8	316	4.1
200-299.....	1,199	15.0	562	7.2	478	6.2
300-399.....	1,264	15.8	844	10.8	686	8.9
400-499.....	1,263	15.8	914	11.7	702	9.1
500-599.....	1,079	13.5	930	11.9	925	12.0
600-799.....	1,031	12.9	1,678	21.5	1,418	18.4
800-999.....	192	2.4	1,094	14.0	1,288	16.7
$1,000 and over..	152	1.9	695	8.9	1,318	17.1
Total.....	7,996	100.0	7,811	100.0	7,709	100.0

Past Estimates of Expenses

The following estimated national per pupil costs illustrate in general what has been happening to Catholic elementary school expenses:

	PP Cost	Increase
1970-71.....	240	20.0%
1972-73.....	315	31.3 (Two Years)
1974-75.....	385	10.0 (Two Years)
1976-77.....	463	20.3 (Two Years)
1978-79.....	548	9.6 (Two Years)
1980-81.....	653	19.2 (Two Years)
1982-83.....	782	19.8 (Two Years)
1984-85.....	947	21.1 (Two Years)
1985-86.....	1,072	13.2 (One Year)

Annual increase in the per pupil costs have averaged about 10% in the past decade. The value of services contributed by religious community members and diocesan clergy is not included in these costs. 1985-86 per pupil costs are 13.2% higher than 1984-85.

Regional Per Pupil Costs

Per pupil costs are not a perfect indicator of differences and trends, but some geographic comparisons may be helpful. The following is a review of these costs at two-year intervals:

	1978-79	1980-81	1982-83	1984-85	1985-86
New England.....	$546	$582	$695	$ 821	$ 944
Mideast.....	510	617	720	884	987
Great Lakes.....	613	700	828	989	1,101
Plains.....	584	719	876	1,052	1,129
Southeast.....	528	663	831	984	1,168
West/Far West....	505	634	782	968	1,141
United States....	548	653	782	947	1,072

Per pupil costs for the Great Lakes, Plains, West and Southeast regions are above the national average. The Plains region has small schools and the lowest pupil/teacher ratios, factors producing higher per pupil costs. New England and the Mideast have per pupil costs below the national average.

Estimate of National Operating Expenses

Catholic elementary schools spent about $2.2 billion for operating expenses in 1985-86. The national per pupil cost rose to $1,072, a 13.2% increase over 1984-85. The following summarizes the situation:

	Operating Expenses	Enrollment	PP Cost
1970-71.	$ 806,000,000	3,359,300	$ 240
1976-77.	$1,149,000,000	2,483,100	$ 463
1977-78.	$1,213,000,000	2,421,200	$ 500
1978-79.	$1,295,000,000	2,364,800	$ 548
1980-81.	$1,483,000,000	2,269,400	$ 653
1982-83.	$1,741,000,000	2,224,900	$ 782
1984-85.	$2,008,000,000	2,119,900	$ 947
1985-86.	$2,210,000,000	2,061,000	$1,072

Despite fewer students and schools, higher costs have caused the total annual expenditure to increase.

1985-86	Elementary Schools	Elementary Pupils	Per Pupil Cost	Estimated Expense
Connecticut	162	36,112	$ 977	$ 35,279,200
Massachusetts	250	65,765	923	60,669,400
New Hampshire	37	7,482	865	6,471,900
Rhode Island	63	15,641	962	15,046,700
Vermont	11	2,373	1,065	2,527,200
Maine	22	4,811	998	4,801,400
New England	545	132,184	$ 944	$ 124,795,800
Delaware	30	9,778	1,005	9,826,900
Washington, D.C.	82	24,022	1,166	28,009,600
Maryland	87	25,915	950	24,619,200
New Jersey	441	118,723	1,075	127,632,400
New York	873	255,569	1,062	271,509,800
Pennsylvania	726	206,388	827	107,732,200
Mideast	2,239	640,395	$ 987	$ 632,330,100
Illinois	632	183,661	1,104	202,777,300
Indiana	195	45,240	1,098	49,674,800
Michigan	330	86,833	1,184	102,775,500
Ohio	505	150,169	1,032	154,950,400
Wisconsin	400	77,590	1,135	88,032,900
Great Lake	2,062	543,493	$1,101	$ 598,210,900
Iowa	140	29,775	1,100	32,749,400
Kansas	93	19,348	1,209	23,400,900
Minnesota	219	47,153	1,317	62,102,200
Missouri	276	64,592	968	62,546,300
Nebraska	93	18,949	1,360	7,349,200
North Dakota	33	5,404	1,118	21,119,400
South Dakota	27	4,587	1,105	5,068,400
Plains	881	189,808	$1,129	$ 214,335,800
Alabama	52	11,133	1,041	11,589,500
Arkansas	35	5,436	956	5,196,800
Florida	159	48,266	1,316	63,495,400
Georgia	29	9,133	1,208	11,032,600
Kentucky	150	34,775	1,154	40,145,900
Louisiana	200	78,482	1,082	84,926,400
Mississippi	34	8,268	1,043	8,624,500
North Carolina	34	7,025	1,155	8,116,800
South Carolina	25	4,895	922	4,513,200
Tennessee	40	9,393	1,318	12,377,200
Virginia	56	16,059	1,359	21,827,400
West Virginia	32	5,255	1,200	6,306,000
Southeast	846	238,120	$1,168	$ 278,151,700
Alaska	4	766	1,554	1,190,300
Arizona	45	11,809	1,089	12,861,700
California	607	176,028	1,107	194,846,000
Colorado	50	11,664	1,226	14,302,500
Hawaii	32	9,521	1,171	11,149,100
Idaho	12	1,867	1,027	1,917,400
Montana	20	2,765	1,228	3,395,200
New Mexico	37	7,515	1,022	7,679,800
Nevada	11	3,131	1,020	3,193,600
Oklahoma	27	5,210	1,156	6,023,800
Oregon	53	8,853	1,091	9,657,400
Texas	242	56,964	1,200	68,347,000
Utah	10	2,113	947	2,001,000
Washington	82	17,879	1,348	24,095,600
Wyoming	6	969	1,200	1,162,800
West/Far West	1,238	317,054	$1,141	$ 361,823,200
United States	7,811	2,061,054	$1,072	$2,209,647,500

Definition of Private Schools

The National Center for Education Statistics defines private schools as privately controlled by a nonpublic entity and financed from sources other than public taxation or public grants.

Possible state and federal aid to nonpublic elementary and secondary education continues to be debated, despite the U.S. Supreme Court decisions of 1971 and 1973 which denied several states the right to legislate limited financial support. Since that time, private schools have served an even greater educational sector, but with relatively little national attention.

School-Age Population

Both public and private education are affected by fluctuations in the number of school-age children. The following data and projections are supplied by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES):

	Age of Students			Total
Reported	5-6	7-13	14-17	Students
1970 . . .	7,703,000	28,969,000	15,924,000	52,596,000
1975 . . .	7,014,000	26,905,000	17,128,000	51,047,000
1980 . . .	6,293,000	24,787,000	16,139,000	47,219,000
Projected				
1985 . . .	6,950,000	22,704,000	14,731,000	44,385,000
1986 . . .	7,191,000	22,731,000	14,587,000	44,509,000
1987 . . .	7,278,000	23,080,000	14,236,000	44,594,000
1988 . . .	7,373,000	23,580,000	13,662,000	44,615,000
1989 . . .	7,465,000	24,058,000	13,160,000	44,683,000
1990 . . .	7,558,000	24,631,000	12,950,000	45,139,000
1991 . . .	7,663,000	25,145,000	12,964,000	45,742,000
1992 . . .	7,690,000	25,710,000	13,087,000	46,487,000

Source : Projection of Education Statistics to 1992-93, p.35

The number of elementary school-age children is increasing once again, beginning with the 1985-86 school year. On the secondary level, the number of school-age children (14-17) will not stop declining until the 1991-92 school year, when elementary trends have affected it.

Catholic Elementary School Sizes

According to annual publications by Market Data Retrieval on public and private schools, the number and percentage of Catholic elementary schools with less than 300 pupils is increasing. The following totals summarize the changes over the years from 1976-77 to 1984-85:

	1976-77		1984-85	
	Number	%	Number	%
Small (under 300).....	5,175	62.5	5,429	68.8
Medium (300-500).....	1,988	24.0	1,712	21.7
Large (over 500).....	1,118	13.5	750	9.5
Total.....	8,281	100.0	7,891	100.0

The 390 school decline (8,281 to 7,891) since 1976-77 reflects the fact that many large and medium schools have closed, others have become smaller and have contributed to the (254) increase in the number of schools under 300 pupils.

Types of Elementary Schools

Catholic schools can be classified according to ownership and administration. Most elementary schools are single-parish schools, but could also be administered and financed by several parishes, by the diocese, or by a particular religious community. The following shows trends since 1970-71:

	1970-71		1981-82		1985-86	
Elementary	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Parish	8,676	92.6	7,124	89.1	6,796	87.0
Inter-Parish	328	3.5	453	5.7	516	6.6
Diocesan	30	0.3	147	1.8	176	2.3
Private	336	3.6	272	3.4	323	4.1
Total	9,370	100.0	7,996	100.0	7,811	100.0

The percentage of single parish elementary schools has declined, but was still 87.0% of the total in 1985-86. When elementary schools could not continue alone, they either closed, consolidated with a nearby parish, or were operated by the diocese.

Location of Elementary Schools

Catholic schools can also be classified by location, e.g. within the city limits of a major city adjacent to a major urban area, or rural. The following provides an overview:

	1970-71		1981-82		1985-86	
Elementary	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Urban	4,338	46.3	3,598	45.0	3,360	43.0
Suburban	2,286	24.4	2,239	28.0	2,444	31.3
Rural	2,746	29.3	2,159	27.0	2,007	25.7
Total	9,370	100.0	7,996	100.0	7,811	100.0

The percentage of urban schools has decreased slightly. The share of suburban schools has increased. The percentage of rural schools has declined. Rural schools face problems which do not lend themselves to solutions available to more populated areas, e.g., consolidations.

Enrollment By Grade Level

Catholic elementary schools continue to be part of a well distributed grades 1-8 system. A slight fall-off takes place at grades 7-8, where the public school junior high level begins:

	1967-68	1985-86
Grade 1	12.6%	13.9%
2	13.0	13.3
3	13.0	13.1
4	13.1	12.5
5	13.0	12.3
6	12.5	12.0
7	11.6	11.4
8	11.2	11.5
	100.0	100.0

These grade level percentages for 1985-86 have just about returned to the percentages of the first NCEA Data Bank Year (1967-68). Also, the higher percentages in the early grades make the recent increase in school age children evident.

Ethnic Minorities

The role and contribution of Catholic schools in ethnic minority education has been and remains extremely important on the elementary and secondary school level. Most Catholic schools were built in the major cities, and the large dioceses have made an outstanding effort to keep urban schools open. The rural schools, not the urban, have closed at the faster rate.

Efforts by Catholic schools to help minority education have been complicated by the explosion of many factors within the Catholic school system, i.e., the large declines in the number of religious community members, inflation, the increase in lay teachers salaries, the movement of so many people to the suburbs in the 1960's. Through it all, however, statistics indicate that Catholic schools remain integrally involved with minority education and with urban problems in this country.

Minority Enrollment Trends

The percentage of ethnic minority students in Catholic elementary and secondary schools combined has increased from 10.8% in 1970-71 to 21.4% in 1985-86:

Elementary & Secondary	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86
Black Americans	4.8%	8.1%	8.7%
Hispanic Americans	5.0	8.3	9.6
Asian Americans	0.5	1.7	2.7
American Indians	0.5	0.3	0.4
All Others	89.2	81.6	78.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Hispanic students in Catholic Schools are 97% Catholic, and comprised the largest number of ethnic minority students (270,500 or 9.6%) in 1985-86. Black students are 64% Non-Catholic, but still constituted 246,300, or 8.7%, of the 1985-86 enrollment. The number and percentage of Asian Americans have increased dramatically. American Indian enrollment has declined on the elementary level.

It is noteworthy that, despite the fact that total Catholic school enrollment has declined 1,542,000 pupils (35%) since 1970-71, the number of ethnic minority students has increased by 130,000 (over 28%).

Comparison of Elementary and Secondary

Of the 603,000 students from major ethnic minorities in 1985-86, about 465,000 were in elementary schools and 138,000 in high schools. The following compares 1970-71 and 1985-86.

	Elementary		Secondary	
	1970-71	1985-86	1970-71	1985-86
Hispanic.....	177,900	210,300	38,600	60,200
Black.....	172,000	188,800	37,500	57,500
Asian.....	18,300	58,700	5,200	17,900
Indian.....	18,000	7,000	2,400	2,700
Others.....	2,969,300	1,596,200	924,400	621,900
Total.....	3,355,500	2,061,000	1,008,100	760,200

Catholic elementary schools have 73% of the Catholic school enrollment and 78% of the minority students, so elementary schools serve a slightly higher share of ethnic minority students than secondary schools.

Current Demographic Studies

The world of the 5-18 year old varies from person to person, but current demographic studies tell us that certain dynamics are especially influential. An increasing number of the elementary and secondary pupils coming to us live in poverty, are physically or mentally handicapped, have divorced parents by their 18th birthday, are "latch-key" kids coming home to an empty house, have poorly educated parents, or speak another language. The traditional model of a working father and housewife mother with two children of school age represented only 7% of U.S. households in 1985. In short, many young people will be "at risk" educationally from one or several factors from an early point in their formal schooling.

These demographic studies also tell us that 1983 marked the first time in our history that there were more people over 65 than there were teen-agers. Furthermore, this will be true for the lifetime of anyone reading this. The Baby Boom population bulge, the 70 million born between 1946 and 1964, reflects people in their 30's and early 40's during the 1980 decade. They will be followed by a much smaller group, now working its way through high school and college. For at least the next decade, 18-26 year olds will become scarce.

As for location, most agree that the northeast and midwest have been losing population to the southeast and the southwest, but now it appears that the northeast and midwest are retaining their population. Racial demographics are also important. Each of the nation's 24 largest city school systems has a "minority majority." Two-thirds of all the immigrants in the world are those entering the United States. In general these immigrant groups want to maintain much of their culture, in contrast to the "melting pot" analogy.

Concluding Comments

The role of private schools as "minority partner" in American elementary and secondary education cannot be precisely defined, but studies and statistics verify that it is a significant one. They are part of the American educational tradition, as strong as ever, and will be part of the future to an extent not yet determined.

In 1982, the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, in Washington, D.C., published Meeting Human Needs: Toward a New Public Policy. In the section on education, "Private Meets Public: An Examination of Contemporary Education," the authors state:

> The growth of private schooling in the face of public school decline is a challenge of such consequence that policy analysts, policy makers, and public school educators cannot afford to ignore it.

It is the hope of private school educators that their role in education is understood, appreciated and supported.

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STATE ARCHDIOCESE/DIOCESE	NUMBER SCHOOLS			NUMBER STUDENTS			FULL-TIME TEACHING STAFF ELEMENTARY				SECONDARY				TOTAL STAFF
	ELEM	SEC	TOT	ELEM	SEC	TOT	SIS	MALE	LAY	TOT	SIS	MALE	LAY	TOT	
CONNECTICUT	158	31	189	33 996	17 968	51 954	352	4	1 345	1 701	175	91	943	1 209	2 910
BRIDGEPORT	45	11	56	10 613	5 713	16 326	105	3	436	544	42	36	329	407	951
HARTFORD	92	15	107	19 423	9 109	28 532	180	1	748	929	104	34	443	581	1 510
NORWICH	21	5	26	3 960	3 146	7 106	67	0	161	228	29	21	171	221	449
MASSACHUSETTS	242	65	307	63 023	34 097	97 120	924	43	2 122	3 089	399	207	2 038	2 644	5 733
BOSTON	161	49	210	40 938	23 674	64 612	666	40	1 378	2 084	265	157	1 546	1 968	4 052
FALL RIVER	25	4	29	6 477	3 137	9 614	58	3	224	285	54	18	164	226	521
SPRINGFIELD	33	4	37	9 509	3 092	12 601	114	0	332	446	53	7	128	188	634
WORCESTER	23	8	31	6 099	4 194	10 293	86	0	188	274	27	25	200	252	526
MAINE	21	3	24	4 607	973	5 580	71	0	165	236	15	16	51	83	319
PORTLAND	21	3	24	4 607	973	5 580	71	0	165	236	16	16	51	83	319
NEW HAMPSHIRE	37	6	43	7 184	2 315	9 499	90	1	292	383	20	11	129	160	543
MANCHESTER	37	6	43	7 184	2 315	9 499	90	1	292	383	20	11	129	160	543
RHODE ISLAND	61	11	72	14 924	5 644	20 568	157	2	532	691	55	66	294	415	1 106
PROVIDENCE	61	11	72	14 924	5 644	20 568	157	2	532	691	55	66	294	415	1 106
VERMONT	11	3	14	2 256	992	3 248	46	4	83	133	11	3	62	76	209
BURLINGTON	11	3	14	2 256	992	3 248	46	4	83	133	11	3	62	76	209
NEW ENGLAND	530	119	649	125 990	61 989	187 979	1 640	54	4 539	6 233	676	394	3 517	4 587	10 820
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	83	23	106	20 771	10 455	31 226	179	12	979	1 170	97	92	822	1 011	2 181
WASHINGTON	83	23	106	20 771	10 455	31 226	179	12	979	1 170	97	92	822	1 011	2 181
DELAWARE	29	8	37	9 436	4 608	14 044	73	5	418	496	44	39	261	344	840
WILMINGTON	29	8	37	9 436	4 608	14 044	73	5	418	496	44	39	261	344	840
MARYLAND	86	24	110	24 675	11 157	35 832	196	3	956	1 155	95	63	614	772	1 927
BALTIMORE	86	24	110	24 675	11 157	35 832	196	3	956	1 155	95	63	614	772	1 927
NEW JERSEY	434	84	518	113 023	46 181	159 204	1 134	42	3 670	4 846	439	361	2 624	3 424	8 270
CAMDEN	65	11	76	17 030	7 309	24 339	189	1	563	753	33	35	333	401	1 154
METUCHEN	51	9	60	12 981	4 718	17 699	158	1	561	720	56	29	278	363	1 083
NEWARK	189	40	229	46 724	19 326	66 050	350	21	1 063	1 434	227	198	1 095	1 520	2 954
PATERSON	67	13	80	14 332	5 229	19 561	185	0	633	818	73	66	345	484	1 302
TRENTON	62	11	73	21 956	9 599	31 555	252	19	850	1 121	50	33	573	656	1 777
NEW YORK	855	148	1 003	246 806	92 994	339 800	2 007	63	8 720	10 790	1 154	660	4 293	6 107	16 897
ALBANY	54	11	65	11 411	3 644	15 055	99	0	452	551	34	34	211	279	830
BROOKLYN	170	22	192	70 747	24 295	95 042	491	21	2 281	2 793	316	121	1 082	1 519	4 312
BUFFALO	121	20	141	26 773	8 195	34 968	513	0	1 286	1 599	31	57	495	583	2 182
NEW YORK	262	61	323	79 878	34 919	114 797	937	39	2 175	2 751	373	254	1 505	2 132	4 883
OGDENSBURG	25	3	28	4 575	765	5 340	74	3	175	252	14	13	40	67	319
ROCHESTER	73	8	81	15 416	5 368	20 784	76	0	750	826	62	53	268	383	1 209
ROCKVILLE CENTRE	90	15	105	27 549	12 778	40 327	275	0	1 151	1 426	221	102	563	886	2 312
SYRACUSE	60	8	68	10 457	3 030	13 487	142	0	450	592	43	26	189	258	850
PENNSYLVANIA	714	113	827	200 364	68 516	268 880	2 139	13	6 846	8 998	835	344	2 780	3 959	12 957
ALLENTOWN	64	10	74	13 662	4 153	17 815	123	0	474	597	76	35	168	279	876
ALTOONA-JOHNSTOWN	35	3	38	6 978	1 582	8 560	70	0	262	332	18	8	96	122	454
ERIE	48	9	57	12 462	3 418	15 880	97	0	557	654	22	16	225	263	917
GREENSBURG	45	2	47	7 850	1 225	9 075	98	0	348	446	14	4	61	79	525
HARRISBURG	51	10	61	11 435	4 294	15 729	138	0	432	570	92	17	226	335	905
PHILADELPHIA	273	52	325	103 711	42 913	146 624	1 151	12	3 060	4 223	450	222	1 445	2 117	6 340
PITTSBURGH	136	17	153	31 924	7 401	39 325	268	1	1 294	1 563	79	28	370	477	2 040
SCRANTON	62	10	72	12 342	3 530	15 872	194	0	419	613	84	14	189	287	900
MID EAST	2 201	400	2 601	615 075	233 911	848 986	5 728	138	21 589	27 455	2 664	1 559	11 394	15 617	43 072
ILLINOIS	621	96	717	182 014	66 315	248 329	1 029	9	7 132	8 170	495	345	3 184	4 024	12 194
BELLEVILLE	48	5	53	8 542	2 067	10 609	38	0	356	394	17	11	110	138	532
CHICAGO	354	58	412	119 483	47 381	166 86	670	3	4 528	5 201	365	257	2 198	2 820	8 021
JOLIET	60	9	69	17 144	6 591	23 735	84	2	618	704	32	29	312	373	1 077
PEORIA	51	8	59	12 727	3 355	16 082	95	2	638	735	28	20	223	271	1 006
ROCKFORD	45	8	53	11 032	4 021	15 053	47	0	399	446	18	21	197	236	682
SPRINGFIELD	63	8	71	13 086	2 900	15 986	95	2	593	690	33	7	144	186	876
INDIANA	194	23	217	44 400	12 392	56 792	253	4	1 782	2 039	89	54	658	801	2 840
EVANSVILLE	29	5	34	5 360	1 785	7 145	42	0	245	287	26	5	97	128	415
FT WAYNE-SOUTH BEND	43	4	47	11 030	2 759	13 789	60	1	413	474	13	11	156	180	654
GARY	37	3	40	9 690	2 515	12 205	69	0	368	437	13	18	122	153	590
INDIANAPOLIS	65	9	74	14 916	4 850	19 766	56	2	602	660	35	16	250	301	961
LAFAYETTE	20	2	22	3 404	483	3 887	26	1	154	181	2	4	33	39	220
MICHIGAN	328	62	390	83 524	30 085	113 609	511	9	3 162	3 682	184	65	1 497	1 746	5 428
DETROIT	157	42	199	50 805	22 022	72 827	287	3	1 766	2 056	151	49	1 078	1 278	3 334
GAYLORD	19	4	23	3 033	645	3 678	24	1	138	163	2	0	42	44	207
GRAND RAPIDS	46	4	50	8 120	2 361	10 481	65	0	334	399	5	0	102	107	506
KALAMAZOO	21	3	24	4 310	822	5 132	20	0	183	203	4	2	42	48	251
LANSING	41	6	47	10 071	3 325	13 396	57	5	412	474	16	11	170	197	671
MARQUETTE	11	0	11	1 915	0	1 915	17	0	89	106	0	0	0	0	106
SAGINAW	22	3	26	5 270	900	6 170	41	0	240	281	6	3	63	72	353
OHIO	499	87	586	147 505	50 921	198 426	1 041	14	5 712	6 767	392	206	2 550	3 148	9 915
CINCINNATI	121	22	143	37 412	15 575	52 987	204	8	1 486	1 698	83	56	743	882	2 580
CLEVELAND	152	27	179	55 471	17 952	73 423	426	3	2 033	2 462	179	79	888	1 146	3 608
COLUMBUS	52	14	66	13 360	5 220	18 580	40	0	520	560	12	8	280	300	860
STEUBENVILLE	17	3	20	2 761	886	3 647	25	0	111	136	9	9	54	71	207
TOLEDO	92	15	107	23 904	7 745	31 649	250	3	1 019	1 275	84	42	408	534	1 809
YOUNGSTOWN	55	6	61	14 097	3 543	17 640	93	0	543	636	25	13	177	215	851
WISCONSIN	397	32	429	76 763	14 522	91 285	591	5	3 326	3 926	101	71	774	946	4 872
GREEN BAY	93	9	102	16 826	2 857	19 683	149	0	724	873	17	17	175	209	1 082
LA CROSSE	74	7	81	11 696	2 248	13 944	85	3	547	635	16	13	128	157	792
MADISON	46	2	48	7 776	872	8 648	53	1	348	402	8	2	48	58	460
MILWAUKEE	164	13	177	37 278	8 487	45 765	276	5	1 555	1 836	60	39	422	521	2 357
SUPERIOR	20	1	21	3 187	58	3 245	28	0	152	180	0	0	1	1	181
GREAT LAKES	2 039	300	2 339	534 206	174 235	708 441	3 425	45	21 114	24 584	1 261	741	8 663	10 665	35 249
IOWA	139	29	168	29 558	9 755	39 313	250	12	1 300	1 562	85	54	574	713	2 275
DAVENPORT	25	7	32	4 255	1 369	5 624	34	0	182	216	21	4	100	125	341
DES MOINES	20	2	22	4 144	1 746	5 890	26	0	202	228	6	8	103	117	345
DUBUQUE	58	11	69	13 753	3 867	17 620	113	0	575	688	29	13	208	250	938
SIOUX CITY	36	9	45	7 406	2 773	10 179	77	12	341	430	29	29	163	221	651
KANSAS	95	17	112	19 393	5 474	24 867	157	0	845	1 002	31	22	327	380	1 382
DODGE CITY	12	0	12	1 617	0	1 617	17	0	74	91	0	0	0	0	91
KANSAS CITY	40	8	48	9 337	3 083	12 420	74	0	422	496	15	13	182	210	706
SALINA	12	5	17	1 989	785	2 774	17	0	83	100	7	3	47	57	157
WICHITA	31	4	35	6 450	1 606	8 056	49	0	266	315	9	6	98	113	428

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	ELEM	SEC	TOT	ELEM	SEC	TOT	SIS	MALE	LAY	TOT	SIS	MALE	LAY	TOT	
MINNESOTA	220	25	245	45,747	10,430	56,177	323	14	2,146	2,483	60	50	606	716	3,199
CROOKSTON	11	1	12	1,590	123	1,713	21	1	65	87	0	0	8	8	95
DULUTH	14	0	14	1,801	0	1,801	16	0	88	104	0	0	0	0	104
NEW ULM	25	3	28	3,709	506	4,215	38	7	195	240	3	5	40	48	288
ST CLOUD	36	3	39	6,568	833	7,401	46	0	302	348	7	16	65	88	436
ST PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS	111	14	125	27,405	7,858	35,263	162	4	1,307	1,473	47	26	428	501	1,974
WINONA	23	4	27	4,674	1,110	5,784	40	2	189	231	3	3	65	71	302
MISSOURI	276	45	321	64,106	21,600	85,706	432	17	2,845	3,294	204	128	1,202	1,534	4,828
JEFFERSON CITY	35	2	37	5,762	809	6,571	30	2	272	304	4	5	40	49	353
KANSAS CITY-ST JOSEPH	41	8	49	10,349	3,614	13,963	75	1	516	592	67	11	214	292	884
SPRINGFIELD-CAPE GIRARDEAU	22	3	25	2,583	654	3,237	23	2	131	156	3	0	39	42	198
ST LOUIS	178	32	210	45,412	16,523	61,935	304	12	1,926	2,242	130	112	909	1,151	3,393
NORTH DAKOTA	32	7	39	5,200	1,511	6,711	30	0	239	269	10	8	98	116	385
BISMARCK	18	5	23	2,815	1,068	3,883	19	0	121	140	9	1	66	76	216
FARGO	14	2	16	2,385	443	2,828	11	0	118	129	1	7	32	40	169
NEBRASKA	92	33	125	19,132	7,370	26,502	139	3	840	982	69	61	521	651	1,633
GRAND ISLAND	7	7	14	1,301	702	2,003	9	1	48	58	6	2	81	89	147
LINCOLN	23	6	29	4,287	1,125	5,412	51	0	175	226	18	11	82	111	337
OMAHA	62	20	82	13,544	5,543	19,087	79	2	617	698	45	48	358	451	1,149
SOUTH DAKOTA	27	5	32	4,534	1,464	5,998	57	9	216	282	15	11	86	112	394
RAPID CITY	3	2	5	673	433	1,106	16	3	29	48	7	7	20	34	82
SIOUX FALLS	24	3	27	3,861	1,031	4,892	41	6	187	234	8	4	66	78	312
P L A I N S	881	161	1,042	187,670	57,604	245,274	1,388	55	8,431	9,874	474	334	3,414	4,222	14,096
ALABAMA	50	6	56	11,061	2,825	13,886	86	5	487	578	14	19	170	203	781
BIRMINGHAM	24	3	27	4,901	1,158	6,059	42	2	221	265	8	11	64	83	348
MOBILE	26	3	29	6,160	1,667	7,827	44	3	266	313	6	8	106	120	433
ARKANSAS	37	6	43	5,461	1,851	7,312	55	16	277	348	6	16	64	86	434
LITTLE ROCK	37	6	43	5,461	1,851	7,312	55	16	277	348	6	16	64	86	434
FLORIDA	155	31	186	47,867	19,629	67,496	270	18	2,099	2,387	80	95	1,028	1,203	3,590
MIAMI	54	12	66	18,744	9,242	27,986	86	5	846	937	30	51	451	532	1,469
ORLANDO	25	4	29	7,010	1,940	8,950	43	0	283	326	7	7	120	134	460
PALM BEACH	16	4	20	4,629	2,751	7,380	20	0	191	211	17	8	135	161	372
PENSACOLA-TALLAHASSEE	9	1	10	2,336	444	2,780	15	0	108	123	2	2	27	31	154
ST AUGUSTINE	15	2	17	4,686	1,337	6,023	33	2	182	217	4	4	66	74	291
ST PETERSBURG	28	5	33	8,294	2,813	11,107	65	11	377	453	16	17	163	196	649
VENICE	8	3	11	2,168	1,102	3,270	8	0	112	120	4	6	65	75	195
GEORGIA	30	7	37	9,368	3,770	13,138	70	0	369	439	18	29	233	280	719
ATLANTA	14	2	16	4,720	1,661	6,381	28	0	205	233	4	16	129	149	382
SAVANNAH	16	5	21	4,648	2,109	6,757	42	0	164	206	14	13	104	131	337
KENTUCKY	147	26	173	34,385	11,837	46,222	174	4	1,398	1,576	30	43	592	725	2,301
COVINGTON	51	11	62	10,792	3,360	14,152	93	0	410	503	46	14	158	218	721
LOUISVILLE	73	11	84	18,743	7,043	25,786	46	4	783	833	39	24	358	421	1,254
OWENSBORO	23	4	27	4,850	1,434	6,284	35	0	205	240	5	5	76	86	326
LOUISIANA	198	60	258	74,631	25,948	100,579	331	23	3,209	3,563	167	116	1,671	1,954	5,517
ALEXANDRIA	7	3	10	2,318	618	2,936	17	0	105	122	4	0	36	40	162
BATON ROUGE	29	8	37	11,837	2,862	14,759	38	2	521	561	16	7	160	183	744
HOUMA-THIBODAUX	12	3	15	4,042	1,232	5,274	4	1	201	206	3	7	94	104	310
LAFAYETTE	32	12	44	9,676	3,077	12,753	45	2	449	496	21	2	201	224	720
LAKE CHARLES	9	2	11	2,456	537	2,993	6	0	130	136	2	1	45	48	184
NEW ORLEANS	95	28	123	41,251	16,581	57,832	195	17	1,667	1,879	114	97	1,058	1,269	3,148
SHREVEPORT	14	4	18	2,991	1,041	4,032	26	1	136	163	7	2	77	86	249
MISSISSIPPI	34	9	43	7,693	2,042	9,735	83	4	366	453	15	16	169	200	653
BILOXI	15	5	20	3,719	1,146	4,865	31	0	148	179	7	14	98	119	298
JACKSON	19	4	23	3,974	896	4,870	52	4	218	274	8	2	71	81	355
NORTH CAROLINA	33	3	36	7,127	1,185	8,312	64	4	302	370	15	1	68	84	454
CHARLOTTE	15	2	17	3,665	906	4,571	28	1	152	181	11	1	51	63	244
RALEIGH	18	1	19	3,462	279	3,741	36	3	150	189	4	0	17	21	210
SOUTH CAROLINA	26	4	30	5,042	1,396	6,438	61	2	297	360	10	5	84	99	459
CHARLESTON	26	4	30	5,042	1,396	6,438	61	2	297	360	10	5	84	99	459
TENNESSEE	39	11	50	9,332	4,448	13,780	70	6	486	562	27	29	283	339	901
MEMPHIS	14	6	20	3,959	2,308	6,267	14	0	187	201	10	19	133	162	363
NASHVILLE	25	5	30	5,373	2,140	7,513	56	6	299	361	17	10	150	177	538
VIRGINIA	55	15	70	15,823	5,840	21,663	120	0	681	801	66	25	347	438	1,239
ARLINGTON	29	5	34	3,290	2,616	12,906	71	0	380	451	30	21	220	251	702
RICHMOND	26	10	36	6,533	2,224	8,757	49	0	301	350	26	4	147	187	537
WEST VIRGINIA	32	9	41	4,944	1,911	6,855	50	0	239	289	25	6	137	168	457
WHEELING-CHARLESTON	32	9	41	4,944	1,911	6,855	50	0	239	289	25	6	137	168	457
S O U T H E A S T	836	187	1,023	202,704	82,682	315,416	1,434	82	10,210	11,726	533	400	4,846	5,779	17,505
ALASKA	4	2	6	713	207	920	10	1	18	29	0	0	25	25	54
ANCHORAGE	2	0	2	268	0	268	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
FAIRBANKS	1	2	3	351	207	558	5	1	11	17	0	0	25	25	42
JUNEAU	1	0	1	94	0	94	2	0	7	9	0	0	0	0	9
ARIZONA	42	9	51	11,905	4,967	16,772	109	3	334	446	24	41	218	283	729
PHOENIX	24	6	30	7,419	3,472	10,891	61	3	185	249	11	34	157	202	451
TUCSON	18	3	21	4,386	1,495	5,881	48	0	149	197	13	7	61	81	278
CALIFORNIA	604	127	731	173,155	72,468	245,623	1,180	20	5,443	6,643	396	395	3,625	4,416	11,059
FRESNO	24	2	26	5,337	1,156	6,493	39	3	197	239	3	5	57	65	304
LOS ANGELES	230	59	289	69,887	35,160	105,047	479	6	2,014	2,499	211	168	1,611	2,010	4,509
MONTEREY	14	5	19	3,492	1,272	4,764	31	2	82	115	6	5	135	146	261
OAKLAND	57	10	67	15,204	6,143	21,347	75	3	490	568	30	30	310	370	938
ORANGE	36	5	41	13,068	3,987	17,055	84	0	420	504	17	19	216	252	756
SACRAMENTO	43	8	51	10,669	3,518	14,187	58	0	348	406	17	31	175	223	629
SAN BERNARDINO	32	2	34	8,148	1,182	9,330	59	0	232	291	4	3	62	69	360
SAN DIEGO	44	5	49	11,631	3,215	14,846	107	0	489	596	17	13	165	195	791
SAN FRANCISCO	70	18	88	21,174	9,038	30,212	157	2	701	860	66	44	494	604	1,464
SAN JOSE	29	6	35	8,548	4,757	13,305	49	0	281	330	12	39	246	297	627
SANTA ROSA	13	5	18	2,926	1,806	4,732	24	4	91	119	9	13	93	115	234
STOCKTON	12	2	14	3,071	1,234	4,305	18	0	98	116	4	5	61	70	186

NATIONAL CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION (NCEA)
Summary Report of Basic School Statistics
Schools - Enrollment - Full-Time Teachers
Sorted by Region, State, and Diocese

STATE ARCHDIOCESE/DIOCESE	NUMBER SCHOOLS			NUMBER STUDENTS			FULL-TIME TEACHING STAFF ELEMENTARY				SECONDARY				TOTAL STAFF
	ELEM	SEC	TOT	ELEM	SEC	TOT	SIS	MALE	LAY	TOT	SIS	MALE	LAY	TOT	
COLORADO	48	9	57	11 395	2 826	14 221	71	5	505	581	23	13	151	187	768
COLORADO SPRINGS	5	1	6	1 173	269	1 442	12	0	49	61	1	0	19	20	81
DENVER	37	6	43	9 044	2 388	11 432	41	2	404	447	13	13	129	155	602
PUEBLO	6	2	8	1 178	169	1 347	18	3	52	73	9	0	3	12	85
HAWAII	34	8	42	9 047	3 829	12 876	69	2	291	362	16	19	212	247	609
HONOLULU	34	8	42	9 047	3 829	12 876	69	2	291	362	16	19	212	247	609
IDAHO	13	1	14	1 940	396	2 336	6	1	86	93	1	4	19	24	117
BOISE	13	1	14	1 940	396	2 336	6	1	86	93	1	4	19	24	117
MONTANA	19	4	23	2 809	822	3 631	27	4	187	218	4	1	41	46	264
GREAT FALLS-BILLINGS	15	2	17	2 151	438	2 589	22	4	158	184	3	0	23	26	210
HELENA	4	2	6	658	384	1 042	5	0	29	34	1	1	18	20	54
NEW MEXICO	37	6	43	7 164	2 023	9 187	94	7	297	398	24	13	94	131	529
GALLUP	10	2	12	1 565	189	1 754	32	2	45	79	9	1	16	26	105
LAS CRUCES	6	0	6	832	0	832	12	4	36	52	0	0	0	0	52
SANTA FE	21	4	25	4 767	1 834	6 601	50	1	216	267	15	12	78	105	372
NEVADA	11	3	14	3 207	1 473	4 680	25	1	107	133	7	6	65	78	211
RENO-LAS VEGAS	11	3	14	3 207	1 473	4 680	25	1	107	133	7	6	65	78	211
OKLAHOMA	28	4	32	5 054	2 106	7 160	49	0	260	309	9	11	122	142	451
OKLAHOMA CITY	16	2	18	2 734	902	3 636	31	0	115	145	6	1	58	65	211
TULSA	12	2	14	2 320	1 204	3 524	18	0	145	163	3	10	64	77	240
OREGON	49	9	58	8 537	3 195	11 732	79	1	394	474	39	28	202	269	743
BAKER	5	1	6	835	115	950	4	0	34	38	2	0	5	7	45
PORTLAND	44	8	52	7 702	3 080	10 782	75	1	360	436	37	28	197	262	698
TEXAS	236	49	285	55 392	15 209	70 601	456	16	2 506	2 978	130	100	964	1 194	4 172
AMARILLO	8	1	9	1 210	102	1 312	14	0	54	58	0	0	5	5	76
AUSTIN	17	3	20	2 952	496	3 448	22	4	0	26	1	1	50	52	78
BEAUMONT	9	1	10	1 617	522	2 139	19	0	129	148	2	0	32	34	182
BROWNSVILLE	8	2	10	2 255	536	2 791	16	1	105	122	6	6	46	58	180
CORPUS CHRISTI	26	3	29	5 086	793	5 879	66	1	191	258	12	3	50	65	323
DALLAS	34	7	41	9 155	2 924	12 079	66	1	441	508	13	16	218	247	755
EL PASO	12	4	16	3 287	1 016	4 303	14	0	148	162	11	7	49	67	229
FT WORTH	14	4	18	3 646	1 470	5 116	27	4	173	204	8	8	91	107	311
GALVESTON-HOUSTON	47	9	56	11 115	3 603	14 718	55	0	603	658	20	29	215	274	942
LUBBOCK	3	0	3	563	0	563	1	0	42	43	0	0	0	0	43
SAN ANGELO	3	1	4	756	6	762	5	1	11	17	1	0	5	6	23
SAN ANTONIO	43	10	53	11 365	3 240	14 605	114	2	495	611	37	30	165	232	843
VICTORIA	12	4	16	2 385	501	2 886	27	2	114	143	6	0	38	44	187
UTAH	10	2	12	2 262	1 119	3 381	18	0	63	81	4	7	57	68	149
SALT LAKE CITY	10	2	12	2 262	1 119	3 381	18	0	63	81	4	7	57	68	149
WASHINGTON	81	10	91	17 780	6 192	23 972	85	1	793	879	20	21	341	382	1 261
SEATTLE	57	8	65	13 138	5 163	18 301	45	0	580	625	15	18	274	307	932
SPOKANE	17	2	19	3 230	1 029	4 259	27	1	155	183	5	2	68	75	258
YAKIMA	7	0	7	1 412	0	1 412	13	0	58	71	0	0	0	0	71
WYOMING	6	1	7	1 068	167	1 235	9	0	49	58	1	0	13	14	72
CHEYENNE	6	1	7	1 068	167	1 235	9	0	49	58	1	0	13	14	72
WEST/FAR WEST	1 222	244	1 466	311 328	116 999	428 327	2 297	62	11 033	13 392	685	558	5 146	7 305	21 188

SUMMARY TOTALS

NUMBER SCHOOLS		NUMBER STUDENTS		FULL-TIME TEACHING STAFF ELEMENTARY		SECONDARY		TOTAL STAFF ELEM & SEC
ELEM	7 709	ELEM	2 007 003	SIS	15 902	SIS	6 306	141 930
SEC	1 411	SEC	727 420	MALE	436	MALE	4 087	
TOT	9 120	TOT	2 734 423	LAY	77 216	LAY	37 983	
				TOT	93 554	TOT	48 376	

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